

## Iraq denies Iranian reports of fighting

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran claimed Sunday it had seized Iraqi territory in a new offensive on the northern front in the Gulf war, but Iraq denied that there had been any major fighting in the region. An Iranian military communiqué, carried by the national news agency IRNA, said 120 square kilometres of territory had been captured and more than 1,200 Iraqi troops killed or wounded since the attack was launched on Friday. In Baghdad, a military spokesman told Reuters by telephone: "The situation in the north is fully controlled by Iraqi forces and nothing has happened there to disturb the region's security." The Iranian communiqué said Iranian forces had seized 25 villages and several outposts in the northeast Iraqi province of Sulaimaniyah. The Iraqi military spokesman said the Iranians were spreading "new lies concerning aid events, hopes and expectations which have been buried during the so-called Karbala-9 offensive."

# Jordan Times

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## Iraqi industry minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Industry Minister Hatem Abdul Rashid, who is also director general of the Arab Industrial Development Organisation (AIDO), arrived here on Saturday to take part in a meeting which opens today to study ways of promoting joint Arab industrial projects. Mr. Abdul Rashid will also discuss with Ministry of Industry and Trade officials means of reactivating the Jordanian-Iraqi company for industry. The two sides will also draw up working plans for the company to set up new projects.

## Sudan seeks tripartite summit over Chad

ABU DHABI (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said in an interview published Sunday that he would soon call on the leaders of Libya and Chad to hold a three-way summit with Sudan to solve the Libya-Chad dispute. He suggested no time or place for the meeting in his interview with the United Arab Emirates daily Al Khaleej. Libya and Chad have conflicting claims over the Aouzou Strip, an area believed rich in minerals along their border, and Tripoli has also backed anti-government rebels in northern Chad.

## TASS reports attack on Afghan envoy

MOSCOW (R) — Gunmen attacked the home of the acting Afghan charge d'affaires in Tehran three days ago and there was an exchange of fire with the residence's guards, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Sunday. The agency did not say if the envoy was hurt or whether there were any other casualties. Quoting a report by the official Afghan news agency Bakhtar, TASS said the acting charge d'affaires of Iran in Afghanistan was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Kabul and presented with a strong protest. It said the Afghan foreign ministry demanded that those responsible for the attack should be punished and that Iran should honour its commitments to protect diplomatic missions.

## Le Pen to seek French presidency

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Marie Le Pen, head of the extreme-right National Front, announced Sunday he will be candidate for president next year in what he called "a decisive battle for France's future." President Francois Mitterrand's seven-year term expires in May 1988. Although he could call an election sooner, the vote is widely expected to come next spring. Mr. Le Pen founded the National Front in 1972 and has seen the party's support grow gradually ever since.

## Iran denies passing data on Libya

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's Foreign Ministry Sunday dismissed a report that Tehran passed intelligence on guerrilla training bases in Libya to the United States before the air raids on Libya last year as "farcical," Iran's official news agency reported. The Islamic Republic News Agency said the report in the Detroit Free Press that the information was passed to a former Central Intelligence Agency pilot in February, 1986, was "far too ridiculous and absurd to warrant a denial."

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## Kuwait conference ends after extensive review of investments in Jordan

KUWAIT (Petra) — A two-day conference on promoting investments in Jordan ended in Kuwait on Sunday after reviewing several papers dealing with areas for investments in the Kingdom. Conference Subcommittees on agriculture, industry, tourism and communications held side meetings to review areas where investments can be made.

The committee, which, he said, will coordinate work with the concerned Jordanian authorities in implementing its mission, comprises the chairman of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the under-secretary of the Kuwait's Ministry of Finance and the chairman of the General Investment Corporation.

Dr. Muasher, Dr. Odeh and other members of the Jordanian delegation involved in the conference answered questions put to them by the Kuwaiti investors and businessmen on prospects of investment in different fields.

In reply to a question, Dr. Muasher said that Jordanian government was providing protection to local industries from foreign competition through legislation.

In reply to another question, the minister said that the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) realised profits in 1986 and was distributing dividends at the rate of six per cent to shareholders despite its decision last year to acquire the South Cement Company.

Dr. Muasher and Dr. Odeh held a meeting at the Jordanian embassy in Kuwait on Sunday to discuss with Jordanian expatriates prospects of investments in

(Continued on page 3)

## Joint Soviet-Syrian statement calls for Palestinian unity and Arab solidarity

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The acts of armed aggression against Libya and the large-scale campaign of pressure on Syria launched in the West, set Arab countries the task of overcoming persisting disagreements and ending civil wars," TASS said.

A Soviet-Syrian statement, issued one day after President Hafez Al Assad completed an official visit to Moscow, said a comprehensive Middle East settlement should be achieved through an international conference under United Nations auspices.

The sides underlined the need to restore the unity of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement on a principled and anti-imperialist platform," the official Soviet news agency TASS said.

"The increasing encroachments by imperialism and Zionism on the Arabs' independence and national dignity, the U.S.

acts of armed aggression against Libya and the large-scale campaign of pressure on Syria launched in the West, set Arab countries the task of overcoming persisting disagreements and ending civil wars," TASS said.

TASS said Mr. Gorbachev had accepted an invitation to visit Syria. No dates were announced.

In Damascus, Syria's ruling Arab Baath Party newspaper said Sunday President Assad's visit to Moscow would help to protect the Arab World from peril.

Mr. Assad's trip would "help the modern Arab struggle to ward off dangers facing the Arab Nation," Al Baath said.

Mr. Assad returned to Damascus on Saturday after meeting Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials during his three-day visit.

"The Soviet leader's affirmation

## 60 detained in Beirut as suspects in bombings

BEIRUT (AP) — Sixty people have been rounded up on charges of involvement in almost daily bombings in west Beirut over the last two months, police said Sunday.

The bombings, which have caused few casualties, were apparently aimed at undermining Syria's military intervention to restore order in the capital's mainly Muslim western sector.

A few hours after the announcement, a dynamite bomb exploded in the low-income Basta district.

The blast raised the number of bombings in west Beirut to 76 since Syrian troops and tanks moved in Feb. 22 to quell factional fighting. No group has claimed responsibility for the bombings.

Sunday's blast ended a three-day respite in attacks that coincided with a nation-wide strike called by the General Confederation of Labour to protest soaring prices and worsening living conditions. The strike ended Sunday.

The As Safir daily said the unidentified detainees included the "gang leader who confessed he had been paid \$340,000 by a non-Lebanese faction to carry out the bombings." It did not elaborate.

Police said five people were killed in "routine violence" Saturday and Sunday (See page 2).

Perle sees 'zero option' over short-range missiles

BONN (Agencies) — U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence Richard Perle was quoted on Sunday as saying he thought the United States could accept a Soviet proposal to scrap shorter-range nuclear missiles — but only if it received allied support.

Mr. Perle told the West German news magazine Der Spiegel in an interview that he expected Washington to respond to the Soviet offer during the latest round of arms talks in Geneva, which resumed last week.

The issue of shorter-range missiles, with a range of 500 to 1,000 kilometres, is dominating arms control debate within the NATO alliance in view of fears particularly in West Germany that their removal could diminish security.

Mr. Perle said that all Soviet shorter-range missiles had to be taken into account, not just those stationed in Europe, and noted the U.S. position that both superpowers had to have equal numbers.

Because control of these systems is almost impossible, we must consider together with the allies how high the same number on both sides should be. It could be zero, it could be the present Soviet level or also a level somewhere in between," Mr. Perle told Der Spiegel.

Asked which number he regarded as probable, Mr. Perle said:

"I reckon on zero but this decision cannot be made by the United States alone. However,

we will certainly be in a position to answer the Soviets in the cur-

## Sheikh Jaber rejects Iranian threats

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, has rejected warnings by Teheran not to use U.S. and Soviet tankers to carry Kuwaiti oil to prevent attacks by Iran in the Gulf, Kuwait Radio reported Sunday.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, noted that there were over 15 draft laws pending before Parliament and the concerned committees of the Upper and Lower Houses were studying them.

In accordance with the statute of Parliament, the two houses can be convened in extraordinary session in response to a Royal Decree which can also restrict the items on the agenda for the special session. There had been extraordinary sessions every year since 1984 when Parliament was recalled after a 10-year suspension.

"We are determined to continue our policy of evenhandedness towards the superpowers, friendship towards all states and non-subservience to anyone," the emir said.

"We are a small country... but we cherish big hopes and are proud to pursue such a foreign policy."

Kuwait is the closest Gulf state to the Iran-Iraq war zone.

Iran has repeatedly threatened Kuwait, charging it aids Iraq in the 6½-year-old war and has attacked Kuwaiti vessels or those carrying cargoes for Kuwait in retaliation for Iraqi raids on Iranian tankers.

Kuwait plans to charter U.S. and Soviet tankers or register its own vessels in the United States and the Soviet Union to protect them. U.S. and Soviet warships patrol the Gulf.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei warned Friday that Iran will attack tankers carrying Kuwaiti crude oil even if they fly U.S. and Soviets flags.

The emir urged his countrymen to maintain "vigilance in face of the enemies of Kuwait who try to undermine our security."

"We have no ambitions against anybody, but we will not permit anyone to encroach on our dignity, independence or stability."

The United Arab Emirates' official WAM news agency said that Mr. Khamenei sent a message to UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan concerning regional developments and bilateral relations.

The agency did not elaborate. But it said the message was delivered to Sheikh Zayed in Abu Dhabi by Lutfallah Atabaki, Iran's deputy intelligence chief.

In Peking, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told UAE Foreign Minister Rashid Abdullah Al Noaimi that China opposes any moves that jeopardise navigation in the Gulf.

He reiterated that China was neutral in the Iran-Iraq war.

China has denied reports that it is Iran's largest arms supplier.

Key points of the political re-

## Zambia denies ANC targets hit in South African attack

LIVINGSTONE, Zambia (R) — South African commandos left a trail of destruction on this border town but failed to hit guerrilla targets, according to Zambian officials.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is due to meet senior ministers Monday to hammer out a unified position on the issue after a rift developed in his coalition over what approach to adopt to the offer.

Mr. Perle said the West had to increase its conventional capability to maintain an effective deterrence and argued that West Germany could contribute much to NATO's defence effort.

He also cited verification as the main problem that had yet to be resolved before a medium-range missile accord could be signed with the Soviet Union.

In Moscow the Soviet news agency TASS said Warsaw Pact leaders had expressed full support for new proposals on nuclear arms cuts by Mr. Gorbachev.

Soviet officials had in recent days given the leaders of the East bloc military alliance detailed briefings about the proposals outlined during a visit to Moscow this month by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, it added.

Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski was briefed in Moscow this week and Soviet envoys went to brief East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, the other member countries, TASS said.

## Egypt seeks Arab help over debts

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is trying to persuade Arab states and banks to buy its military debts to the United States and other Western countries so that it can repay them in better terms, an Egyptian official said Sunday. "We want the Arabs to buy the debt and reschedule it at a more reasonable interest rate of up to seven per cent," the official, who asked not to be named, told Reuters. Egypt owes the United States \$4.5 billion in military debt and has failed to persuade Washington to lower interest rates on it averaging around 14 per cent. It also owes France an undisclosed amount, estimated by Arab diplomats more than \$2 billion, and has failed to service the debt for more than a year. Other military debts are owed to Spain, West Germany and Britain. The official said negotiations on the possibility of buying the debt had started. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had been approached, but no firm decisions had yet been reached. The official also said the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Egypt had agreed on certain economic reforms in return for emergency funds. An agreement with the IMF would pave the way for Cairo to reschedule its \$40 billion debt to Western countries.

## Perle sees 'zero option' over short-range missiles

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Police said five people were killed in "routine violence" Saturday and Sunday (See page 2).

## Parliament expected to convene in extraordinary session by end of June

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Parliament is expected to meet in an extraordinary session by the end of June to resume debate over pending legislation and possibly elect a successor to a deputy who passed away in January, informed sources said Sunday.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, noted that there were over 10 candidates vying for the empty seat in the Lower House. Four of them are considered leading contenders. They are: Dr. Carlos Damis, a medical doctor and member of the dissolved National Consultative Council. Mr. Salim Khalilieh, a former brigadier in the General Intelligence Department, Mr. Issam Sahouri, a prominent lawyer, and George Hanna, a prominent Assyrian businessman.

In accordance with the statute of Parliament, the two houses can be convened in extraordinary session in response to a Royal Decree which can also restrict the items on the agenda for the special session.

The sources who spoke to the Jordan Times on Sunday said one of the expected items on the agenda for the to-be convened

session was the election of a successor to Mr. Hanna Bannoura, who represented one of the Bethlehem constituencies in the Lower House. Mr. Bannoura died in January.

The Jordan Times learnt that there were over 10 candidates vying for the empty seat in the Lower House. Four of them are considered leading contenders.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, noted that there were over 10 candidates vying for the empty seat in the Lower House. Four of them are considered leading contenders.

In line with the Parliament statute, the House speaker has to inform the prime minister of the vacant seat and of election plans 30 days ahead of election. It was not clear on Sunday whether the formalities had already been completed with the Parliament was recalled after a 10-year suspension.

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## PNC formally concludes meeting after electing PLLO leadership

Combined agency dispatches

ALGIERS — The Palestine National Council (PNC) formally ended its 18th session in Algiers early Sunday after skirmishing over a stormy dispute over Egypt with a

compromise and electing a new Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

For the first time since it split four years ago, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and two of his hitherto rival Nafez Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), appeared hand-in-hand and smiling as the council closed in the early hours of Sunday.

Only hours before, the three were locked in a bitter dispute over the PLO's relations with Egypt; Mr. Arafat was insisting that he should be given free hand in continuing relations with the government of President Hosni Mubarak while Mr. Hawatmeh and Dr. Habash pressed with their demand that the PLO chairman cut off all links with Cairo.

The United Arab Emirates' official WAM news agency said that Mr. Khamenei sent a message to UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan concerning regional developments and bilateral relations.

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In Peking, Chinese Premier Zhao Z

# Lebanese police report 5 killed in 'routine violence'

**BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)** — Police said Sunday five people were shot dead in "routine violence" in Beirut and South Lebanon over the last 24 hours.

They said 60 suspects were rounded up on charges of involvement in bombing attacks that hit the capital's western sector after Syria's military intervention on Feb. 22.

A few hours after the police announcement, a dynamite stick exploded in the low-income Basta district, bringing to 76 the number of such blasts in Syrian-policied west Beirut.

Police said the latest blast shattered windows at a bakery and damaged nearby cars, but caused no casualties.

No group has claimed responsibility for any of the bombings that had become a daily ritual in an apparent attempt to discredit Syria's law enforcement.

The explosion at the bakery ended a 3-day respite during which the bombers apparently observed a nation-wide strike called by the General Confederation of Labour to protest soaring

prices and worsening living conditions. The strike ended Sunday.

Police said four men and a woman were killed in separate clashes between dawn Saturday and dawn Sunday. The statement described the clashes as "routine violence."

An estimated 125,000 people have been killed since the civil war broke out in April 1975.

The woman was cut down by snipers as Falangist and opposition militiamen dueled across Beirut's dividing green line, police said.

Two men were killed during a family feud in a Shi'ite Muslim neighbourhood of Beirut, and two were shot dead in a personal vendetta in the southern port of Tyre, a predominantly Shi'ite city, police reported.

The leftist daily *As Safir* said among the 60 unnamed suspects held in connection with the west

## SLA militiamen attack U.N. troops, kill woman

**TYRE, Lebanon (R)** — Pro-Israeli militiamen fired on U.N. peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon Sunday, killing a middle-aged Lebanese woman passerby, police said.

They said Saada Izzedin, 50, was shot dead when machinegun fire from the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militants raked a position held by Nepalese U.N. troops at Yater village, 17 kilometres south east of Tyre.

No casualties were reported among the Nepalese, members of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Yater is on the edge of an Israeli-declared border security zone set up in 1985 when most Israeli troops withdrew after a three-year occupation of the South.

On Tuesday, police said a Lebanese civilian was wounded in the U.N.-controlled village of

Ghantouriyeh by fire from the zone, where the SLA is supported by some 1,000 Israelis.

In and around Tyre, Shi'ite Muslim guerrillas stayed on alert Sunday following a recent surge of cross-border attacks and Israeli air raids, witnesses said.

Civilians have been preparing makeshift air raid shelters in basements, fearing more military action by Israel to deter further attacks across the frontier or in the buffer zone.

Israeli aircraft scattered thousands of leaflets over the south on Thursday, warning local people not to help Palestinian commandos if they wanted to avoid Israeli "iron fist tactics."

Israeli helicopter gunships struck at Palestinian targets in South Lebanon three times last week after commandos penetrated the border for the first time in several years.

## UNRWA delivers new supplies to Palestinian refugees

**VIENNA (Agencies)** — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) has made new delivery of food and medicine to Bourj Al Barajneh Camp.

The supplies, in two trucks and van, were donated by the Turkish government.

Equal amounts were given to the Amal Social Bureau and to the representative of the Sunni population.

It was the first UNRWA convoy to enter Bourj Al Barajneh since March 14. Both this camp and nearby Shatila camp have been under siege since November but an UNRWA convoy was able to enter Shatila on April 10.

## Iran opposes superpower intervention in Gulf

**ABU DHABI (R)** — Iran told the United Arab Emirates director general, the prime minister's advisor Amiran Nir, and Israeli weapons dealers Yaacov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer.

Rubinstein said Israel also was compiling a "historic chronology" of the weapons deals that "will take some time" to complete, but he declined to elaborate.

They said the message from Iranian President Ali Khamenei to UAE President Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan reflected Iranian concern over an increase in superpower activity in the Gulf.

The Tunisian press defended

the government and said Thursday's clashes should open up the eyes of the population, most of whom it said were hostile to fanaticism.

La Presse said it would show

"... the contradictions of a movement which resorts to violence, terror ... while issuing tracts in which it pretends to respect public liberties and democracy."

## Tunisia 'declaring war' on extremism

**TUNIS (R)** — A close aide to Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar believes that Islamic extremists, involved in violent clashes in the centre of Tunis on Thursday, are attempting to undermine the government and seize power.

"They are trying to undermine the government to seize power. We firmly intend to fight these people," the official told Reuters in the government seat at La Kasbah late Saturday.

"We are declaring war on them," he said.

Demonstrators belonging to the Islamic Tendency Movement (ITM) chanted slogans hostile to the government of President Habib Bourguiba and in favour of detained ITM leader Rachid Ghannouchi before clashing with the police, eyewitnesses said.

Mr. Ghannouchi, a former philosophy teacher, was detained last month shortly before Tunisia broke off diplomatic relations with Iran.

The demonstration, staged one week ahead of the fasting month of Ramadan, a period of strict religious observance in the Islamic World, was conceived as a challenge to the government, according to one foreign diplomat.

"This show of strength has above all a political significance," he said.

Two policemen were injured, five police cars damaged and two shop windows smashed, according to the Tunisian News Agency TAP. Other sources said about 10 people, including passers-by, were injured in the brief but violent clashes.

Several hundred youths took part in the demonstration around the city but only about 100 were involved in the confrontations with police. Eyewitnesses said the demonstrators jeered at Tunisians wearing Western dress, calling them unbelievers and heretics.

The ITM deplores what it sees as a loosening of moral restraints from the influence of capitalist societies. But it has not called for a brake on tourism.

Tunisian authorities have voiced concern that reports of the demonstration abroad would adversely affect tourism, one of the country's main sources of hard currency.

Tourism suffered last year after the Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in the Tunis suburbs in October 1985. However, it is increasing this year and most hotels are booked until August.

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the government and said Thursday's clashes should open up the eyes of the population, most of whom it said were hostile to fanaticism.

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"... the contradictions of a movement which resorts to violence, terror ... while issuing tracts in which it pretends to respect public liberties and democracy."

According to one of them, prosecutors presented enough evidence to convict Nafso even without his confession.

But the newspaper Haaretz on Sunday published an excerpt from the trial, which appeared to back the defence contention that Nafso was convicted on the strength of his confession,

## Arrests in Paris confuse Beirut hostage picture

By Simon Haydon  
Reuter

**PARIS** — Recent arrests by police have boosted hopes of catching the bombers who staged attacks across France last year, but have confused the French view of Lebanon, where six Frenchmen are held hostage, according to police sources and diplomats.

French police last week brought in eight people, charging two with possessing explosives. Charges against the rest are expected to be made this week, the sources said.

The eight, plus eight others arrested last month, are of various nationalities.

Police, however, believe all are linked to a Lebanese individual or group responsible for placing the bombs in March and September last year that killed 13 people and injured more than 250.

France's Counter-Espionage Agency, DST, has been responsible for breaking up what it believes is the infrastructure behind the bombings. But the latest

arrests raise the complex question that Lebanese Falangists and the opposition, bitter rivals at home, may have combined to attack France.

"Has there been a holy terror alliance?" the daily *Le Monde* asked on Saturday.

Western diplomats say the DST has made major breakthroughs in halting bomb attacks, but that political and diplomatic efforts to free the hostages have been complicated by confusion over who may be holding them.

But police sources now say some of the detained suspects appear to have links with pro-Iranian Muslim groups in Lebanon.

The Paris daily *Le Figaro*, often reliable on intelligence matters, wrote on Saturday: "Among the factions which share out Lebanon, an understanding between FARL, a pro-Palestinian, Christian-Marxist group, and the Shi'ite Hizbollah Movement, is not apparent to be unreasonable."

Police sources said the cases of the six Tunisian citizens and two French arrested last month on explosives charges, and that of

Lebanese national Georges Rabbani Abdallah, jailed for life earlier this year for complicity in the 1982 murders of a U.S. and an Israeli diplomat.

Abdallah, suspected head of the far-left Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions (FARL), is a Christian. France also sought Abdallah's four brothers, accusing them of playing a part in the attacks.

Government spokesman Denis Baudoin said the arrests would "have no effect for the moment on relations between France and Iran."

France has tried to improve relations with Tehran by paying back \$330 million of a \$1-billion loan made by Iran to France before the shah was toppled by the present government.

But there has been little sign of any of the remaining five hostages being released. The "execution" of a sixth, Sociologist Michel Seurat, was announced by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad in March last year but his body has never been found.

As well as the arrests, police have believed that the bombings were spearheaded by a group demanding the release of

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Five Frenchmen have been released in Lebanon since Prime Minister Jacques Chirac initiated a drive in March 1986 to improve relations with Iran as a way to free the hostages.

But officials say the process is now bogged down and there is little hope of freeing the remaining hostages.

Police sources said the cases of

the six Tunisian citizens and two

French arrested last month on

explosives charges, and that of

the two Moroccans charged last week were linked.

Mr. Chirac's government, anxious to avoid running efforts to normalise relations with Tehran has cautiously welcomed the arrests although it appears to link Tehran with the attacks.

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## Sudan to mourn last Al Ansar Imam

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Sudan Sunday announced two days of mourning for the death 17 years ago of the last Imam of the Muslim Al Ansar sect, amid a controversy following the reported discovery of his body.

State Radio Omdurman said the mourning from Monday was approved by Sudan's Supreme Council on Sunday to allow them to publish details of the case to disprove what they said were lies spread by government officials.

The supreme court said it would consider the request on May 10.

The defendant, Azat Nafso, 32, claims he is innocent. He has said the Shin Bet internal security service extracted his confession using illegal means and gave false testimony in court.

Several hundred youths took part in the demonstration around the city but only about 100 were involved in the confrontations with police. Eyewitnesses said the demonstrators jeered at Tunisians wearing Western dress, calling them unbelievers and heretics.

The supreme court agreed earlier this month to hear Nafso's appeal, but barred the defence from making public details of the military trials.

Nafso's attorney, Moshe Kammer, said in a telephone interview he wanted to publish excerpts from the trials to disprove "disinformation" leaked by government officials who said he was trying to discredit his client.

Kammer cited three examples of reports that appeared in newspapers last week and called them "outright lies."

According to one of them, prosecutors presented enough evidence to convict Nafso even without his confession.

But the newspaper Haaretz on Sunday published an excerpt from the trial, which appeared to back the defence contention that Nafso was convicted on the strength of his confession,

would be buried with full honours in a ceremony Monday.

The imam will be buried in the Mahdist Dome in Khartoum's twin city of Omdurman on the Nile. Thousands of Ansars are expected to attend the ceremony, along with representatives of Sudanese political parties and trade unions.

His son, Wali Eddin Al Mahdi, however, said in a newspaper interview there was no proof that the exhumed body was his father's. He accused Prime Minister Mahdi of manipulating family members for political gain.

Ansars are descended from tribesmen who supported the 19th century Imam Al Mahdi in ending the Turkish-Egyptian occupation of Sudan and establishing the 1885-98 militant Mahdist state.

Imam Al Hadi Al Mahdi was the grandson of the 19th century Mahdi and was the last imam to be buried in an unmarked grave near the Ethiopian border.

He said the late imam was killed in cold blood. The official Sudan News Agency SUNA said Sunday that eight people were being held for questioning in connection with the imam's death.

The late imam's son hinted in newspaper comments on Friday that his uncle, the prime minister, wanted to become the imam.

Industry Minister Mubarak Al Mahdi, a member of the prime minister's Umma Party, said in remarks published Sunday he rejected Wali Eddin Al Mahdi's statements, describing them as contrary to "human and religious ethics."

## Turkey to open arms fair

**ANKARA (R)** — NATO-member Turkey opens its first arms fair Monday, with major international suppliers drawn by the country's need to modernise its military equipment.

The week-long defence equipment and avionics exhibition at Etimesgut Airfield, outside Ankara, is also planned as a major marketplace for merchants and buyers from many countries.

West German General Wolfgang Altenburg, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, and British Defence Secretary George Younger will be among speakers at the opening ceremony.

Equipment on show includes three advanced combat aircraft — the French Mirage 2000, the British-West German Tornado and the U.S. F-16.

## Guardian Mideast correspondent awarded Cameron memorial prize

**THE first James Cameron memorial award has been made to David Hirst, the Guardian's chief Middle East correspondent, for his coverage of Arab affairs.**

He will receive his £1,000 prize from Mrs. Mimi Cameron, the widow of the distinguished reporter and columnist at the City University, London, next Tuesday, when the first Cameron memorial lecture will also be delivered.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, the executive editor of the Washington Post, will speak on a theme worthy of Cameron's sharp pen: On Lying.

The annual award derives from the memorial fund set up by the Guardian in January last year.

Mr. Hirst, who has covered the Middle East for the Guardian since 1971, showed a "unique combination of sympathy for Arab aspirations with a critical

judgment that has never spared Arab failures and follies."

The judges are Mrs. Cameron; Mr. Sandy Gall, the ITN reporter and news reader; Mr. Jeremy Isaacs, the chief executive of Channel 4; and Mr. Martin Woolacott, the foreign editor of the Guardian.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

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## Contractors call for pool of Arab resources, expertise

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive bureau of the Arab Contractors Union (ACU) has concluded a meeting in Amman with a recommendation calling on Arab countries to set up a pan-Arab development company, which will pool Arab countries' resources and expertise in construction and development. The bureau also recommended that the contractors union of Egypt be invited to join as a full and active member of the ACU.

In announcing the recommendations, Mr. Awni Al Saket, ACU's deputy chairman, said that the proposed company is needed to help create jobs for workers in the Arab World, and boost the nation's drive towards overall development. The establishment of the company is bound to ease the impact of economic recession now prevailing in Arab countries, Mr. Saket added.

He said that the bureau's meeting reviewed preparations for establishing such a company which will involve Arab expertise in construction and development projects, and as consultants and advisors.

Final studies on the establishment of the proposed company are scheduled to be completed in six months. All those involved in the company will be Arab nationals, Mr. Saket added.

## W. German press attache Protz leaves for Dhaka

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alfred Protz of the West German embassy in Amman leaves for Dhaka today to take up a new post as first secretary in the Federal Republic of Germany's embassy in Bangladesh. Mr. Protz, known to all as Freddie, arrived in Jordan in May '84 to serve as press and cultural attache.

"I've enjoyed my service here in Amman," Mr. Protz said. "It was very gratifying to work here, and to see that all your efforts have been fruitful," he added. "We have seen much progress on cultural projects which the West German embassy has initiated. We have always felt the full support from our Jordanian partners," he said.



His wife Hermine and children Martin, 3, and Bettina, 1, will follow Mr. Protz to Dhaka.

## Cabinet okays committee for expatriates conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet announced its approval of establishing a committee to be entrusted with preparing for the Third Jordanian Expatriates' Conference, due to be held in Amman between July 13 and 16.

The committee, which is chaired by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, comprises the under-secretaries of the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Information, Industry and Trade, Occupied Territories Affairs, Customs, Planning, Education and Higher Education, in addition to Royal Jordanian.

## Veteran workers honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony was held at the Girls Comprehensive School in Amman Sunday honouring a group of veteran workers employed by the Greater Amman Municipality, the Public Transport Corporation and the girls school. The ceremony, held under the patronage of Greater Amman Mayor Abdil Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, was in observance of Labour Day which is usually celebrated in Jordan on May 1.

Addressing the ceremony, Mr. Rawabdeh said that honouring workers should encourage them to double their efforts in serving their society. Labour Day is also a reminder to Arab workers everywhere to increase their endeavours, along with all Arab citizens, to liberate their usurped land, Mr. Rawabdeh said.

## Kuwait conference ends after review

(Continued from page 1)

the Kingdom. The two ministers presented a briefing on the scopes of investment in agricultural, tourist, and industrial sectors.

The two ministers also spoke about incentives given to investors and exemption from tax offered in Arab ventures in the Kingdom.

They said that studies on raw materials and salts extracted from the Dead Sea indicated that there was a great potential awaiting investors in such projects. They referred to the fact that financial institutions operating in Jordan are capable of handling any

volumes of financial investments. Dr. Odeh urged the expatriates to translate into practice their proposals and their promises at the two Jordanian expatriates conference held in Amman in the past two years.

The Jordanian government, Dr. Odeh said, is striving to adjust the Kingdom's balance of payments and increase exports and reduce imports as much as possible in order to make available sufficient hard currency.

A Jordanian expatriate, Mahmoud Mirza, told the meeting that the expatriates were contemplating the establishment of a holding company in cooperation

## W. Bank education staff to receive extra allowances as of May 2

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs has completed all arrangements to pay extra allowances to teachers and education officials in the occupied Arab territory as of Saturday May 2, and the payment will be retroactive covering the past four months. Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin announced in Amman on Sunday.

He told a press conference that a total of JD 984,325 will be paid to 7,054 staff employed by the ministry at education departments and schools and that the payment will be through the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nablus.

The minister noted that the allowance is completely separate and in addition to a JD 10 million sum allocated by the government for this year's economic and social projects in the West Bank. This allowance, he said, is to be paid from the Jordanian Treasury in implementation of a decision by the higher committee for supporting the steadfastness of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

### Teachers in Gaza

Referring to Gaza, Mr. Dudin

said that work is underway to allocate allowances for teachers employed by education departments in the Gaza Strip. At least 2,728 teachers and employees of education departments in Gaza Strip's government schools will benefit from these allowances which amount to JD 186,625, covering the first three months of this year, the minister noted.

In the future, the government will offer allowances to other sectors' employees in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, depending on available means, Mr. Dudin said. A decision to pay the allowances was taken by the government earlier this year in view of the difficult economic conditions in the Israeli-held Arab territory.

With reference to the West Bank universities, Mr. Dudin said that the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were helping the institutes through the higher education council in the West Bank. Jordan supports the higher education council in the West Bank and hopes that it will continue to shoulder its task in handling assistance to Arab universities in the occupied territory, the minister added.

The minister made it clear that the allowances paid to teachers and education officials amount to 50 per cent of the basic salary of each employee, in accordance with the higher committee's decision. He said that payments have been based on lists of employees drawn up by directors of education in the occupied territory and which were forwarded to the ministry in Amman.

Apart from school teachers, staff of community colleges in Arroub, Ramallah and Toulkarm will receive allowances, the minister pointed out. He said that each employee will receive an allowance ranging from JD 21 to JD 56 and that employees can collect the money by calling at the bank in Nablus or by delegating other persons to receive the allocated allowances.



Marwan Dudin

For the past week, delegates from 14 African and Asian member countries have been focusing on means to overcome specific problems in rural development. During the conference's deliberations, the participants have been discussing appropriate policies and programmes for rural reconstruction in less developed countries.

B.C. Gangopadhyay, secretary general of AARRO, told the Jordan Times that the concept of rural reconstruction covers the entire sphere of development in rural areas and aims to provide adequate sources of income for the people. "Rural reconstruction needs an integrated approach," said Mr. Gangopadhyay.

Five workshops will also be held in the course of the three-year period. The first will be held in India during June on rural unemployment. In August, Japan will host another workshop on cooperative development, he continued.

Delegates approved study visits by specialists of member countries, and the exchange of experts between member countries. In addition member countries will embark on several pilot projects relevant to each country's development.

The delegates called for continued dissemination of information through AARRO's various publications among African and Asian countries and other countries interested in receiving them.

"There is a need for one coordinated plan on the national and rural levels for implementing these plans," he said.

During the closing session, the delegates advocated manpower training and resource development. "We have arranged training courses in several institutions in different countries," Mr. Gangopadhyay said. Over the next three years, five training courses will be held on rural health care and family planning in Egypt, the

## AARRO ends meetings with call for greater cooperation in rural development plans

By Najwa Najar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 9th general assembly of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) concluded its meetings Sunday calling on member countries to adopt coordinated plans for rural and infrastructure development.

distribution of water in rural regions in Jordan, the development of rural areas in South Korea, the effects of natural disasters, and reclamation of land in India.

Over the past 25 years, AARRO has established centres offering training courses and conducting research on various development issues pertinent to rural reconstruction. Fellowships have been granted to individuals in member countries for training programmes.

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need to increase membership

Mr. Gangopadhyay claimed

that the main problem AARRO faces is increasing the membership, which presently stands at 26 African and Asian countries and one international organisation. "We want to widen our activities; however, many African and Asian countries with serious rural problems have not joined," he said.

He attributed the lack of membership to many countries' inability to pay membership fees, which are 10 to 15 per cent of the country's contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). "However, we plan to conduct a study in order to pinpoint all the reasons for countries not participating," he added. Tunisia and Algeria have given their notice of withdrawal from AARRO, citing financial difficulties as the reasons.

AARRO collaborates with several international organisations to discuss specific problems. For example, the organisation deals with FAO on agricultural problems, World Health Organisation (WHO) on family planning, and International Labour Organisation (ILO) on labour problems, said Mr. Gangopadhyay.

When asked to assess this conference, Mr. Gangopadhyay said "this conference has brought a greater response, with more countries participating. I would consider this to be a better participation effort than in the past."

Participating countries include Ethiopia, India, Egypt, Mauritius, Libya, Yemen, Morocco, Iraq, China, Turkey, Ghana, Malaysia, Japan and Jordan. In addition members from two non-governmental organisations — the Central Union Organisation for Cooperation, from Japan, and the Centre for Integrated Rural Development, from Tanzania also participated.

Delegates elected to AARRO's executive committee represent Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Sudan, Jordan, South Korea, India, Japan, Malaysia and Iraq.

## Kanaan, Haj Hassan brief AARRO delegates on development programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taber Kanaan Sunday met with delegations taking part in the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) conference and reviewed with them development projects in Jordan.

Jordan, the minister said, has been able to attain high rates of growth in economic and social fields through national development projects, despite the prevailing adverse economic and monetary situations.

The 1986-1990 national plan, Dr. Kanaan said, provides for integration with Arab countries through bilateral agreements, special arrangements, and joint committees, some of which have already established joint companies. The Jordanian government has introduced a number of economic measures and adopted strategies to encourage investments and to create opportunity climates for fulfilling this objective, Dr. Kanaan pointed out.

The minister also briefed the delegations on the Jordan-sponsored five-year development plan for the occupied Arab territories. He said this plan is designed to help boost the Arab people's steadfastness and abort Israel's expansionist plans.

The delegations later called on Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan who reviewed the role which his ministry plays in promoting the development of rural regions in the Kingdom. The Ministry of Social Development gives special attention to less fortunate groups of the society and provides them with services, in addition to those offered by other government agencies, the minister said.

The Ministry of Social Development, he added, is now involved in drawing up general plans for the national development of economic and social sectors in rural regions.

### Centre in Allan

The Princess Rahmeh Community Centre at Allan is a national centre which caters for rural development in Jordan and it is through this centre that the Ministry of Social Development is trying to execute programmes for the rural regions of the coun-

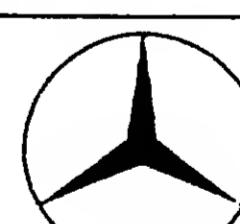
try, Mr. Haj Hassan noted. In addition to this service, the Allan centre serves as a regional centre

as it was established by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to offer training in rural development to countries of the region.

Through the centre's programme, Mr. Haj Hassan continued, the ministry tries to help people living in rural regions to depend on themselves and attain self-sufficiency and also to promote the status and role of rural women and raise family standards.

In cooperation with various U.N. funds, Mr. Haj Hassan said that Jordan is also implementing a variety of projects in rural areas including schemes for cattle and sheep breeding, poultry farming and bee keeping and also carrying out programmes for the care of mothers and children.

Mr. Haj Hassan reviewed Jordan's five-year development schemes in rural regions of Jordan which, he said, comprise handicraft industries, and a vocational training centre which provides training to local inhabitants in traditional crafts.



## MERCEDES-BENZ PARTS SYMPOSIUM for the Arab World representatives April 1987

Today is the last day of the successful symposium of the Arabian Region Parts Managers of the Mercedes-Benz General Agents.

The common goal of all participants of their Parts Symposium is to cover to an increasing extent the parts demand for Mercedes-Benz vehicles in operation by Mercedes-Benz "Original Parts," matching unsurpassable technical standards, by means of tailored marketing strategies, for different countries.

## PNC formally concludes Algiers session

(Continued from page 1)

affiliation and position in the organisation.

1. Yasser Arafat (Fateh), chairman;

2. Farouk Kaddoumi (Fateh), head of the PLO Political Department;

3. Mahmoud Ahabas (Fateh);

4. Suleiman Al Najah (Palestinian Communist Party);

5. Yasser Ahdé Rahho (DFLP);

6. Mustapha Al Zihri (PFLP);

7. Abdul Rahim Ahmad (Arab Liberation Front);

8. Mohammad Ahabas (Palestine Liberation Front);

9. Archbishop Elias Khoury (independent);

10. Abdulla Hourani (independent);

11. Mahmoud Darwish (independent), a well-known poet;

12. Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya (independent);

13. Jamal Sourani (independent);

14. Mohammad Milhem (independent);

15. Jawed Ghossein (independent), head of the Palestine National Fund.

The PNC also elected 25 new members to the PLO Central Council, which acts as a legislative

steering group between PNC sessions. The new members bring the total Central Council membership to 75.

A senior Egyptian official told Reuters in Cairo that Egypt would not sever relations with the PLO, which has offices in Cairo and enjoys strong diplomatic support from Egypt.

President Muharak declined comment on the PLO row when he inaugurated development projects in Sinai on Sunday on the fifth anniversary of the Israeli army's evacuation from the peninsula.

President Muammar Gadhafi of Libya also attended the inauguration.

For further information please contact our offices at Al Mutanabi Street, behind French Embassy, between Third and Fourth Circles, Jabal Amman, Amman.

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The Jordanian Construction Contractors Association

Jo 1, in 110

# Jordan Times

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## Every thing goes!

THERE is an all-too-familiar sound to the resolutions that have been adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in its 18th session in Algiers over the past week. It is the sound that was heard from the PLO following its forced departure from Beirut and South Lebanon in 1982, and it is the same sound that would most probably continue to be heard as long as the political landscape in the Middle East remains essentially unchanged.

The resolutions of the 18th PNC can be described — or understood — as a reaffirmation of those adopted by the 16th session that was held in Algiers in 1982, only months after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in that year.

To the PLO, the resolutions mean that the fighting Palestinians will not accept defeat. To the watchful rest, the resolutions imply an insignificant shift from the political situation that prevailed five years ago.

The intervening period is, of course, of great historical importance, but not in terms of political realities. The political landscape of the Middle East today is not essentially different from that of 1982, despite all the changes in outlooks and circumstances and players that existed then. And it is because the Palestinians, more than anybody else, who are the first to realise this that we have turned a full cycle to go back to where we were years ago.

This is talk in general terms. Talk in specifics is always a good material for history books, but not for our practical purposes. What is important here is to realise that it took the area, and particularly the Palestinians, five years and two PNCs to arrest history in order to go back to an old starting point.

Whose fault the arrest of history for so long is — remains to be seen. The more crucial issue, however, is whether the whole experience is worthwhile. Those of us who fully support the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate and inalienable rights cannot tell them what is right for them. We should limit ourselves to say what we think is going wrong.

But until such time when the Arabs as a nation and people know what is right and wrong in their politics, we remain of the opinion that the course of history is not going in our favour yet. When we know, our problems will be easier to solve; but until then, every thing goes. Just about everything.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i*: People's army role

PRINCE Hassan's attendance of a ceremony for graduating the first batch of recruits of Yarmouk University students that joined the people's army reflects the great attention Jordan gives to the people's army and its role in helping the armed forces to defend the motherland. Prince Hassan conveyed to the graduates greetings from King Hussein and wished for both the people's army and the armed forces for success in their endeavour to provide protection for the nation. The students who joined the people's army constitute a source of pride for Jordan and their Arab Nation, since they prove willing and determined to carry on with their studies while at the same time seem being resolute in their national stand to help the regular armed forces to shoulder their immense responsibility towards the Arab Nation. Universities in the Kingdom offer educational training to students but by providing military training they have displayed a tendency of becoming real fortresses of learning and acquiring skills serving their students and their graduates in their future economic, social, political and also military careers. The Jordanian people are happy to see their young generation being provided with means of dealing with all eventualities in their future life, and so they naturally give their blessing to such development and to the young generation which will provide backing and support for the armed forces, the shield of this nation.

### *Al Dustour*: Israeli settlers' atrocities

IN their drive to quell anti-Israeli protests by Arab inhabitants and to stifle the spirit of resistance among the indigenous population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Israeli authorities seem to be more and more dependent upon Jewish settlers who have settled in occupied and confiscated Arab land. In Qalqilya the settlers were used by the authorities to fire on Arab demonstrators, protesting against destruction caused to their property by Israeli troops and Jewish extremists in earlier incidents. As the Arabs escalate their resistance against the Zionists, the Israeli authorities tend to find new methods of dealing with the Arabs, and the latest tactics are represented in the employment of armed Jewish settlers who fire indiscriminately on Arab people and carry out all forms of atrocities and pillaging in Arab towns and villages. Resorting to the Jewish settlers to help deal with the Arabs proves beyond doubt the Israeli authorities' failure to stifle the struggle of the Arab people who strive to regain freedom and legitimate rights in their homeland. But the more ferocious the invaders and the criminals appear, the more determined the Arab people become to maintain the struggle for liberation.

### *Sawt Al Shaab*: An example of cooperation

A conference being held in Kuwait on promoting investments in Jordan is designed as a step towards consolidating integration among Arab states, a concept which Jordan has been advocating for many years. Jordan believes that economic cooperation and coordination among Arab people should never be obstructed by differences in political views or other considerations; and on this basis, all borders should be open for economic cooperation which is an essential element for political unity among Arab countries. Arab countries have over the years striven to achieve integration; and for this purpose, they signed bilateral agreements and took steps to implement joint economic ventures; and all such moves are designed to corroborate the sense of unity among them. Jordan for its part has opened the door wide for all Arabs to embark on meaningful economic and investment cooperation, and for the success of this endeavour, this country has provided guarantees for capital invested in Jordan and incentives for businesses to implement major projects and so help in the overall development of the Arab Nation. The conference in Kuwait is a manifestation of this policy which has proved attractive in the Kingdom that continues to enjoy political stability and security.

## U.S.-Israeli affinity is unshakable

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

IT was difficult to think of or remember the Middle East and its hybrid problems while riding the train "Le Canadien" from Montreal in the eastern part of Canada to Edmonton in the west. It was not just the breathtaking snow-covered forests and prairies or the sea-sized frozen lake with expressive names like Slave Lake or Rockwood Lake or even the towns of Canadian wilderness with exotic names like Thunder Bay or Petawawa and every other sort of Wawa town that the "Canadien" was plowing through that made me temporarily at least oblivious of my past and even my roots. The local press I was reading lately as well lent a big hand to my political hibernation or rest for there was hardly a whisper in it about the real issues of the Middle East.

With the exception of occasional outbursts of news about the hostages issue in Lebanon, the mass media in North America has been generally silent on the dangers and threats that loom ahead in the Middle Eastern horizon. But with the surfacing of the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal again in mid-March, the press and other modes of mass media went again into full gear and all of a sudden glowed with excitement and energy about this new scourge in the U.S.-Israeli relations and its long-term corrosive effect on relations between American and Jew. The exact point in time when the mass media awakened to this infamous spy case was the decision of the U.S. district court of Washington to sentence the American-Jew Jonathan Pollard to life imprisonment for spying for Israel in a flagrant violation of U.S. critical and vital national security interests and objectives. But interestingly enough, the journalistic reporting on the fallout of the spectacular spy case soon assumed a new twist and, instead of dealing with it as an essentially a Middle East crisis touching on the foundation of U.S. strategic alliances with often opposing and conflicting sides and directions in the Middle East and the roots of the U.S. over-confidence and exaggerated and misplaced trust in Israel as an all-time and permanent strategic as well as cultural and political ally, the focus of the mass media soon changed to mere concern with the failings of democracy and democratic institutions in the otherwise only western-oriented democratic state in a so-called sea of darkness and backwardness. The chorus of commentators in the mass media joined forces and opinion to declare that the Jonathan Pollard case is a mere aberration in relations between Jew and American not likely to be

repeated. The failings of the democratic process in Israel was soon looked upon as a scandal, not different from the various scandals which had inflicted the U.S. and other "democracies" in recent times and that such scandals are truly unique features, albeit negative, of functioning democracies. In other words, the concern became with the way Israel had dealt with the spy case and its unwillingness to create an effective machinery to properly investigate the crisis from bottom to top with legally potent powers to issue subpoenas and make binding recommendations. What exacerbated the general climate of the case was the decision of the Israeli government to reward the principals in the spy operation, namely, Rafi Eitan and Avi Avital, with high, powerful and lucrative posts.

What is really germane for the West is that Israel now is a record of scandals which it had handled in a manner repugnant to Western values and traditions. The Pollard case in effect brought back to the forefront a string of other scandals that are alien to any state which professes to be a Western-democracy and which had been dealt with in a manner most repugnant to Western norms. Among such scandals cited in this context were the case of the Shin Bet direct and proximate involvement in the killing of the two Palestinian hijackers of an Israeli bus back in April of 1984 and the dismissal of the Israeli attorney-general for wanting to thoroughly investigate that case; and the 1982 massacres at Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps regarding which the Israeli government professed no knowledge and no responsibility despite of the mounting evidence that its minister of defence at the time and his subordinates were accomplices of the first order in the massacres. In other words, the Pollard spy case is just one of a string of other scandals that had shocked the world at large. And what exacerbated the aftermaths of these scandals was the apparent collusion between the Israeli leaders, whether from the Likud hierarchy or the Labour, on how best to bury the hatchet. The cover ups offered by the opposition, whether from the Likud or Labour depending on who was in actual power at the time, cast heavy dark cloud on the supposition that the collision between the two principal parties in Israel does not transcend scandalous activities by government officials and does not reach out to the perimeters of other issues including the peace process in the Middle East. Even the Israeli

people are reported to be too upset and frustrated by the behaviours of their political leaders to the extent they now call Yitzhak Shamir, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin the "gang of three" and are now demanding their dismissal and the introduction of new and fresh faces in the political life of Israel.

To be sure, the Pollard spy scandal does not stand alone in the context of the conflict of interest between the U.S. and Israel despite of their strategic alliance. Israel had demonstrated time and again in the past as in the case of the shelling and strafing of the U.S. ship "Liberty" back in 1967 when scores of U.S. military personnel were killed by Israeli bullets that notwithstanding the alliance between the two countries Israel is prepared to hit below the waist whenever it feels that there is a conflict of interest between its treaty obligations and its national security considerations. The Pollard and Liberty cases and the scores of yet undisclosed cases of conflict of interest between Washington and Tel Aviv demonstrate that Washington's over confidence and trust in Israel is indeed misplaced and needs a thorough review and reconsideration.

But Washington will not act in its best interest and will soon forget the Pollard case just like it forgot and swept under the carpet the case of "Liberty", and its policy makers will make sure once again that the latest episode will not spin out of control. Nothing will be done which could jeopardise the Reagan's administration sending \$3 billion aid package to Israel for next year. The U.S. Congress will show magnanimity, compassion and even understanding for Israel.

As I kept on reading the news reports and the commentaries on the Pollard case during the endless odyssey across Canada, I became convinced that the bondage between Washington and Israel is written in something thicker than blood and come what may, the alliance and affinity between the two countries cannot be broken or threatened for many decades to come.

The reading during the trip in Canada via "Le Canadien" merely bolstered the obvious and did not come as a shock. In fact I was able to sleep many hours across the Canadian prairies and forests. And by the way, Canada is a very beautiful country which many of us should try to see and enjoy.

## Israeli stranglehold on Arab settlements

By Robert Little

modations.

The ECDRI said that UNRWA sought financial assistance from the OPEC Fund to improve the basic environmental services because of persistent spread of chronic illnesses and diseases, which accounted for a mortality rate among children which is eight times the Israeli average.

Earlier this year the OPEC Fund approved a grant of \$250,000 for use by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to provide concrete pathways and solid and liquid waste drainage of rain water and regular spraying of insecticides and rodenticides. Nicholas Bell, an ECDRI representative who recently returned to London after working with Palestinians living in the occupied territories and in Israel, has written a highly critical report of his expeditions. During his stay in the country he spent some time with colleagues at the annual Nazareth voluntary work camp.

In his report Bell describes the annual Nazareth work camp as "one of the most defiant acts of Arab resistance against attempts by the Jewish state to destroy the identity, culture and economic basis of survival of the 700,000 Palestinians living in Israel."

Nazareth, the ancient capital of Galilee, now has a population of 55,000, and, be it, has become an Arab bastion, the symbol of their determination to maintain their identity and fight for their rights.

This is in spite of the city receiving only about 25 per cent of the per capita budget granted by the state to Jewish towns. Two-thirds of the land which belonged to the municipality in 1948 has now been confiscated and handed over to foreign Jewish settlers to create Nazareth-Illit (Upper Nazareth), a new Jewish town of 25,000 built on one of the hills overlooking the Arab town.

Bell says that Nazareth-Illit now possesses all modern services and has received massive development grants. One hundred and sixty factories have been established there, while in the Arab town only small workshops employing less than 10 people have survived the economic stranglehold against Palestinians.

Nazareth-Illit, he believes, also forms part of a long-term policy by the Israeli government for the "Judaization" of Galilee. This is based on two main principles:

Firs, they create or reinforce Jewish towns and settlements by giving

large grants (mainly provided by Jews abroad) and importing new settlers and, second, leaving the Arab towns neglected and starved of finance.

This policy can be seen by the way new purely Jewish towns are gradually surrounding major Arab concentrations of population. Afula to the south, Migdal Haemeq to the west and Nazareth-Illit to the east create a vast new urban area with the Arab town as a ghetto in the middle. In addition, military camps have been set up on three hills which dominate the old city of Nazareth.

A visit to present-day Israel, Bell says, brings you into confrontation with a kind of situation which is all but unknown in most other parts of the world. Israel's present need of a cheap labour force is conveniently covered by Palestinians coming from the occupied territories who, in a system very similar to South Africa's black townships, are forbidden to live in the area, on the ground that she was an "illegal immigrant."

A Haifa old Arab districts, including fine historic buildings, are being left to fall into ruin or are being completely demolished. At Acre, however, the magnificent old town is too valuable to destroy and is a tourist attraction. In numerous cases Palestinians

expelled from their old villages in 1948, or nomadic bedouins forced through land expropriation to become settled, built new villages on Arab-owned land. When, in the mid-1960s, official Israeli maps were drawn up, incorporating all the new Jewish settlements, these Arab villages were not included. Today, therefore, their residents are considered to be illegal.

Other former Arab-owned land have been declared military or security zones in which tens of thousands of olive and fruit trees were uprooted and burned.

In southern Galilee, about 6,000 Arab families have been served notice by the Israeli authorities that they should demolish their own houses and leave the area. It is estimated that a further 20,000 face the risk of receiving the same orders.

Many Arabs whose villages or smallholdings were destroyed or who were expelled by military decree, found refuge in Nazareth. For the Palestinians living in Jewish-dominated towns such as Haifa and Jaffa, or in villages suffering this permanent oppression, the spirit of old Nazareth has become a symbol of hope — Arab News, Jeddah.

## The Gulf states and the Palestinians — a changing relationship?

By Nadim Jaber

THE twin neighbourhoods of Hawalli and Nugra, ten minutes drive from the centre of Kuwait City, are often referred to as "Sabra and Shatila," derogatively by Kuwaitis, with pride by the Palestinians who inhabit them.

They are among the oldest, most densely-populated and run-down of Kuwait's mushrooming suburbs, and they manage to retain a Levantine vibrancy quite distinct from the affluent and well-planned but rather characterless state built suburbs where most Kuwaitis live. A few yards from the PLO office in Hawalli, lie the Jerusalem Pharmacy, Hebron Butchers, "The Return" electrical appliance retailers, and a cassette shop specialising in Palestinian folklore and revolutionary songs. Few flowing Kuwaiti *disdidas* are to be seen there, but many of the older women still wear the distinctive local embroidery of their villages in the West Bank.

For several years now, a rumour has been circulating that the government is going to knock down Hawalli and Nugra, because it doesn't want the Palestinians to congregate. Nobody has managed to provide evidence for this, but some of Kuwait's quarter of a million Palestinian residents believe it will happen; most of the remainder think that while it won't, the imputed motivation behind it is very real.

It is ironic that throughout the Gulf, Palestinians nowadays feel less secure than they have since they started migrating en masse to the oil-rich region in the 1950s, to work as bank managers, truck drivers, teachers or clerks. The irony is that though the authorities in several Gulf countries treated the Palestinians as potential subversives throughout the 1970s, and targeted them for periodic collective deportations on political grounds, the advent of the Iranian revolution and the Gulf war has shifted this label firmly onto the Gulf's Shi'ite

populations; indigenous, Lebanese, Iraqi or Iranian. For the 600,000 odd Palestinians for whom the Gulf is as near as can be to home, the current sense of insecurity is more economic and psychological than overtly political. Recession has hit the Gulf gradually but undeniably since 1982, as low oil prices coincided with an end to the infrastructure-building boom of the 1970s, and the Iraq-Iran war began taking its toll on domestic investment and business confidence. "Nationalisation" of jobs has been accelerated in most Gulf states, and visa and work-permit controls, always notoriously tight, made harsher. As a result something of an exodus, partly forced, has begun among the roughly five million migrants who form 75 per cent of the Gulf region's workforce. The outflow has been estimated at up to 50,000 a month, and it is the 2.5m Arabs rather than the lower-paid politically safer Asians among them who tend to be most affected.

It is debatable whether Gulf-based Palestinians have been targeted more than their fellow Arabs by all this. Certainly since 1982, a number of regional states have operated policies of rejecting new residence-permit applications from Palestinians. While most of the outgoing Palestinians can settle elsewhere and join the ranks of the "returnees" who have become an established phenomenon in Cairo, Amman or Damascus, others find themselves in a predicament. Green Cards, permitting emigration to the U.S., are highly prized. Up to 27,000 Palestinians are said to have left the area last summer alone.

There is no question of a significant reduction of Palestinians in the Gulf in the foreseeable future. Large Palestinian communities remain an important part of the workforce in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE. This factor has diminished. Inter-Palestinian developments since 1982 have not helped; in the minds of many ordinary Gulfites, Palestinians in the '70s has been replaced by one of factional bickering and political impotence, more akin to an Arab regime than an enlightened revolution.

This perceived reduction in the importance of Palestine to the Gulf is difficult to document; the right things are still being said by Gulf delegates at the U.N. But Gulf-based Palestinians point to a lower priority given to Palestinian issues in the officially-regulated media (a number of Palestinian journalists working for Kuwaiti papers were recently expelled from the country), and a sense a reduction in diplomatic activity on their behalf by the Gulf countries.

PLO officials complain, privately, that some Gulf states are not paying up their financial commitment to the organisation. Even essentially trivial changes are given a symbolic importance, such as the reduced protocol accorded PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat during his visits to some countries in the region.

The explanations put forward are numerous. The economic weight of the Gulf countries during the oil boom years was at least one reason why the question of Palestinian rights found its way on to the West's political agenda. With the once bated-for use or threat of the "oil weapon" on behalf of the Palestinians now firmly consigned to the realms of mythology, few illusions remain about the viability of wresting U.S.-Israeli concessions via Gulf leverage.

Many in the Palestinian leadership believe that as long as the Iraq-Iran war persists, the growing sense of Gulf insecurity will rebound on them! They fear it will provide the U.S. with an opportunity to squeeze the Gulf States into reducing their backing for the Palestinians and pressing the PLO into making unprecedented concessions. This argument has been put forward to

particularly sensitive and acute.

Palestinian officials share with the Gulf's own Pan-Arabs a fear that the governments of the region are reverting to regionalism, a process symbolised by the formation in 1981 of the Gulf Cooperation Council, whose effect will be gradually to disengage Palestine from the region's concerns, they say. It may be premature for Palestinians to be voicing such suspicions at this time. With their own house in such disorder and their international efficacy at its lowest point for 15 years, the Palestinians can hardly blame the indifference of Arab regimes alone. The PLO is, after all, dithering about its own policy, and is not in position to expect enthusiastic support from others.

Indeed some Palestinians see the emergent distancing of Palestine from the Gulf as a double-edged sword. The same PLO leverage in its heyday is blamed for creating corruption and corner-cutting within the organisation and compromising its political independence. Past diplomatic support from the Gulf, while valuable, also imposed on the PLO the suffocating need to secure an Arab consensus for its policy platforms. The end of the oil-boom may increase hardship in the Israeli-occupied territories because of lower remittances, but it also appears to have helped stem the drain of Palestinians from the West Bank (from 16,000 in 1981 to 3,000 in 1983, according to Israeli figures) on which Israeli policy seems to count. In many respects, the argument goes, the Palestinians' multi-faceted relationship with the oil states shackled them more than it projected them. It is ultimately the ability of the Palestinians themselves to cope with their current predicaments which will determine how their apparent demotion by the Gulf will reflect on their destiny — Middle East International, London.

# New diagnostic machine sees trouble, saves lives

National Geographic

**WASHINGTON** — By the time he was almost 5, Nathan Tower was suffering from severe earaches and headaches. Some nights he was in constant pain, and aspirin brought no relief.

Trying to find the cause of his pain, Nathan's frantic mother eventually consulted 11 different doctors. Some of them viewed her as psychotic. When Nathan first used his left hand and began to have trouble with his leg, his distraught parents took him from their British Columbia home to Reno, Nevada, for tests. Doctors saw evidence of a tumour on the brain and called it inoperable.

In desperation, the Towers went to Phoenix's Barrow Neurological Institute at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Centre. Nathan was scheduled for a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan, a technology that had recently arrived at the hospital.

## Remarkably clear image

The powerful magnetic field aligned the hydrogen nuclei in Nathan's brain, and a picture was transmitted to a screen. There emerged a remarkably clear image of the tumour at the base of the brain. The next day Dr. Harold L. Rekate, chief of pediatric neurosurgery, removed a tumour of the medulla in a delicate operation lasting more than eight hours.

"The MRI erased the bones around the spinal cord and showed the tumour clearly," said Dr. Rekate. "Before MRI almost no one would have attempted it ... Ten years ago this kid would have died."

Now six, Nathan Tower is neurologically normal today, no longer with a weak arm and leg. His overjoyed father plans to raise money to set up an MRI centre in British Columbia.

Magnetic resonance imaging is

one of the most dramatic of a new breed of imaging devices that has brought more progress to diagnostic medicine in the past 15 years than in the entire previous history of medicine, Howard Sochurk writes in the January National Geographic.

MRI depicts soft tissue in high contrast, revealing the body's inner workings as if the exterior had been peeled away. Using no X-rays but instead a combination of radio waves and a strong magnetic field, MRI sees through bones and teeth.

The technology focuses on the behaviour of hydrogen atoms in water molecules, allowing it to do certain things better than computed tomography (CT) scanners, such as distinguishing between the brain's white matter and water-rich gray matter.

## High-contrast images

Because of MRI's ability to depict soft tissues in high contrast, it has proved effective in examining the spinal cord. Before MRI, doctors had to inject the spinal cord with an X-ray contrast agent in a potentially risky, painful procedure. MRI also has been used to spot the tiny lesions of multiple sclerosis on brain and spinal tissue.

MRI can spot trouble before it's felt. A young volunteer who was scanned was amazed to find he had a huge brain tumour. His only symptom had been occasional headaches. Sochurk learned that it is not uncommon for people to live with brain tumours with little or no effect.

The potential of magnetic resonance imaging has become generally recognised only since 1980. Today some 400 machines operate in the United States, more than in any other country.

MRI is expensive. The equipment costs about \$2 million, and it must be in a room completely insulated from external radio frequencies, adding another \$750,000 to the cost. Each scan

## Future holds promise

Though hydrogen is the basis of today's MRI scanning, future scanners may use other elements. By analysing the amount of phosphorus in the heart, for example, physicians could determine at an early stage whether the muscle tissue was being starved of nourishment by a clogged artery. Future research also may perfect methods of tagging cloned antibodies to search out cancerous tumours.

Getting an MRI scan, Sochurk writes, may become as common as getting an X-ray.

MRI was developed just in time for Joe Silvers, who works in the garage of the Tulsa, Oklahoma police department. Without warning one Sunday afternoon, Silvers fell into a convulsion at his parent's home. A CT scan of his brain showed what looked like a stroke, a strange finding in a healthy young man with no other neurological problems.

The answer came in an MRI scan that showed a tumour surrounded by fluid-filled ventricles. The tumour was removed, and Silvers has had no more trouble.

Ghostly in the dark, a normal face seems otherworldly when viewed by a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner. Some parts — such as the forehead and nose — appear brighter because of their high water density. MRI focuses on hydrogen atoms in molecules and can see through bones.

## Hope for endangered black rhinos comes from North Yemen

By Michelle Faul  
The Associated Press

**NAIROBI**, Kenya — The fight to save Africa's dwindling population of black rhinos got a boost this year when North Yemen

began considering stringent new laws to curb the smuggling of rhino horns used to make traditional daggers.

"I'm more optimistic now than in nearly 10 years of work to save the rhino," said Esmond Bradley Martin, an American-born conservationist living in Nairobi.

Yemeni government interest in preserving the rhinos combined with high prices for the coveted horn is working to bring down demand, according to Bradley Martin and U.S. diplomats in the country.

"The rhino is sort of like a catastrophic furnace in which all the heavier elements are cooked through a process called nuclear synthesis," Peterson said.

"These heavy elements get scattered out into the interstellar medium. In fact, as we watch this supernova on Earth, our bodies are probably formed of atoms that were originally synthesised in a supernova explosion."

— U.S. Information Agency.

year between 1980 and 1984, according to Bradley Martin.

He travelled to North Yemen twice in the past four months under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund to discuss rhinos with Abdul Karim Al Iryani, deputy premier and foreign affairs minister. American ambassador Willugh Rugh and other U.S. diplomats also attended the meetings.

As a result of the discussions, sources in San'a said, North Yemen banned exports of rhino horn shavings. They were sold at \$227-253 a kilogramme to South Koreans, who make a tonic with

buffalo horn, he said.

"This artistic, cultural tradition should not be denigrated. And we don't want to see 'craftsmen' lose jobs, but rather use other materials," Bradley Martin said.

Iryani is hoping to interest the grand mufti, the country's Islamic leader, in issuing an edict that would help stop use of the rhino horn, said U.S. diplomats, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Iryani has drafted a law — still under study — making use of the horn illegal.

The grand mufti will determine if Islamic Law (Sharia) supports

Rhino horn imports were banned in 1984, but demand for the horn feeds a network of smugglers.

North Yemenis carve the horn into ornamental handles for ceremonial daggers called *djamchia*, sold for as much as \$845.

The Yemeni government warned the main trader in San'a, who deals in two-thirds of the rhino horn imports, to stop handling new supplies, Bradley Martin said.

Conservationists also are winning a battle to encourage craftsmen to use substitutes like water

Randa

habib's

## Circle waterfalls

I have some news! It is why there is a pyramid going to be a waterfall instead of a common fountain. This "art piece" has been donated by the Industry which financed the design and the cost of the two waterfalls.

So water will be overcome the technical problems they are facing even though the monument was designed to serve as a waterfall. Sound effects of the noise of the waterfall.

Amazing, isn't it? The area had no idea that just under their windows, they keep on imagining Waterfalls, with the rumbling noise effect of cars stuck in a traffic jam as is common during hot days, dipping in the water, and enjoying a shower. Windows will also be split so that they will be able to forget the falls, on the jamb.

You know, I have the ability to provide cascades in parks, or between trees, and children tempted by water to swim. Roundabout drivers with open windows we are incredible people around here. We have the ability to provide cascades in the middle of a highway, between the trees, the flowers and the birds. That is amazing. So, from now on, nobody can convince me that we can't have that lake in Abdoun after all.

## Rights bill grants Swedish homosexuals common-law marriage status

By Artur Max  
The Associated Press

**STOCKHOLM**, Sweden — If the government has its way, homosexuals soon will have the same rights as married heterosexuals, said Curt Danielsson, spokesman of the social affairs ministry.

The proposal follows a six-year study of their lifestyle by a government-appointed commission, now the Riksdag, Sweden's parliament. It would be the first gay rights law in Sweden.

The law would allow homosexuals to sign a couple's contract of property of a relationship, grant partners the right to inherit property of a will.

Spokesmen for Sweden's 6,000-member Gay and Lesbian measure is to propose a law that would allow homosexuals to sign a couple's contract of property of a will.

Nevertheless, the bill represents another chapter in pioneering legislation that has made Sweden one of the world's most liberal countries on social issues. This country has had a gay rights organisation since 1950.

The 349-seat Riksdag is due to vote on the bill late next month. Some legislators have raised objections to it on religious grounds, but the bill is widely expected to pass.

"As a whole, the proposal is fairly progressive. But it is very weak protection for homosexuals," said Helmut Spira, a councilor for Gay Rights Union.

The bill is used as its model a conservative streak in attitudes toward homosexuals and widespread prejudice.

The silence surrounding homosexuals is virtually total," the commission reported in 1984. "Homosexuality is not a natural part of society; it is not present as a social and cultural institution."

Swedish newspapers have reported that Christian publications refused to print a paid advertisement offering counselling for gays worried about AIDS.

The government commission found that the gay's situation "is far from satisfactory," and that cohabitation "is fraught with complications."

The commission's report said about half the Swedes it surveyed found homosexuality "repulsive," and that one in five people would not want to count a homosexual among his friends.

## Supernova helping solve key question about universe

By Jim Fuller

**WASHINGTON** — The detection of tiny subatomic particles, spewed from the depths of a giant exploding star in a nearby galaxy is helping scientists forecast the fate of our universe, according to U.S. researchers.

The researchers report that the exploding star, called a supernova, is providing new data that will help solve one of science's great mysteries — whether the universe will one day stop its expansion and collapse upon itself or whether the stars will continue to race away from each other for eternity.

The recently-discovered supernova, called Sheltor-1987A, is occurring in the Greater Magellanic Cloud, a galaxy close to our own Milky Way galaxy. Not since 1604, just before Galileo invented the reflecting telescope, has a supernova occurred so close to the Earth. The gigantic explosion actually took place 170,000 years ago, before Neanderthal man walked the planet, but its light is only now reaching the Earth.

A supernova is the explosion of a massive star perhaps 20 times larger than the sun. It occurs at the end of the star's lifetime when runaway nuclear reactions cause the star to explode and brighten dramatically. While a handful of supernovas are observed in distant galaxies each year, Sheltor-1987A is unique because it was discovered well before reaching its maximum brightness.

The new supernova was first spotted on February 24 by a Canadian scientist at Las Campanas Observatory in Chile. Laurence Pettersson, assistant director of science at the astrophysics division of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), said the supernova is still brightening, giving astronomers the first opportunity ever to study the process with powerful modern telescopes. It is bright enough to be seen with the naked eye.

The stellar explosion showered Earth with a wave of subatomic particles known as neutrinos, the first detected from beyond the solar system. The neutrino wave was reported by scientists using special detectors located in subterranean mines in the United States, Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union.

Neutrinos bombard the Earth by the thousands of millions every day, so tiny they pass right through the planet, people and other matter unseen, slipping between the particles that make up atoms. But these neutrinos are created by the sun and other sources, and they come in a steady stream rather than the bursts created by the supernova.

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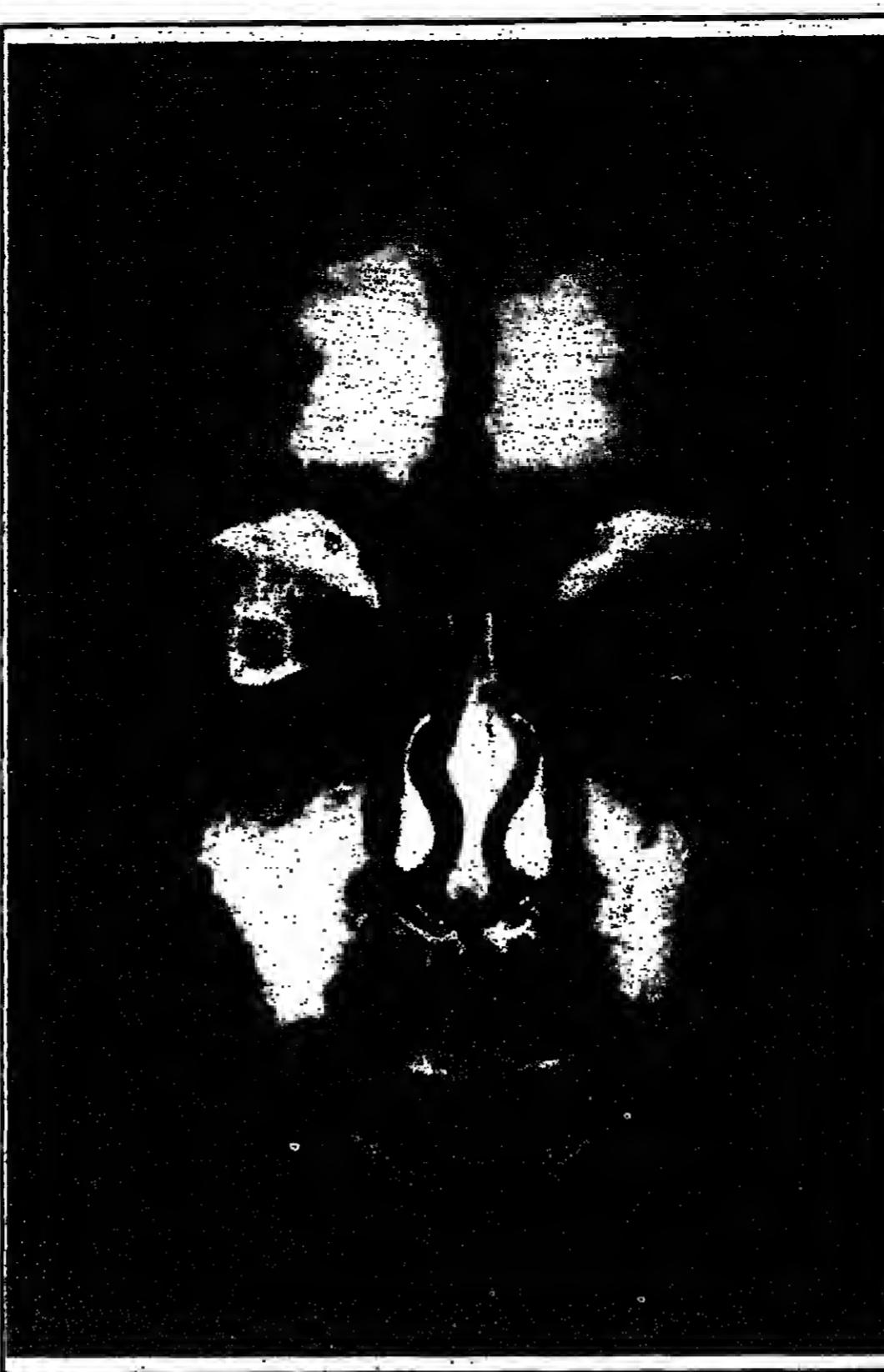
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# Wilander comes from behind to win Monte Carlo Open

**MONTE CARLO**, Monaco (AP) — Mats Wilander of Sweden came from a set down Sunday to beat Jimmy Arias of the United States, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3 in the final of the \$513,000 Monte Carlo Open.

Wilander wins \$74,700 in taking his second tournament this year. He previously won at Brussels after taking time off after last September's U.S. Open.

Arias collects \$37,350 for making his first final since 1985. Once ranked fifth in the world, he has slipped to now no. 53 but beat Boris Becker earlier in the tournament.

Arias was on a roll, blasting

forehand winners in the first set. He broke Wilander in the first game of the match.

The American held up through the rest of the first set as he approached the net strategically.

However, in the second set Arias' forehand suddenly went erratic. Wilander broke him for the first time in the second game as Arias netted an easy smash. Arias' game, which was so solid

earlier, deserted him as shots that had found the corners now landed long.

Wilander started playing steadier and broke Arias in the ninth game to take the second set 7-5.

The Swede was playing better as Arias was becoming irritated with his play. Wilander had no trouble in the third set, rolling to a 6-1 victory.

Wilander jumped to a 3-0 lead in the final set on his way to the 6-3 victory, taking his second Monte Carlo title. He was champion in 1983 and was runner-up in 1984 and 1985.

Agreement on additional tickets for Calgary Olympics reached

**CALGARY**, Canada (AP) — Travel agents in Canada and abroad will get up to 200,000 tickets to the 1988 Winter Olympic Games, including almost 50,000 tickets to so-called prime events.

The Olympic Organising Committee agreed to offer the international agents one ticket to the top events for each three or four they take for less-popular events.

The decision is aimed at assuaging the travel agents, some of whom had complained they couldn't get good tickets to the Games, scheduled in Calgary next February.

"I certainly think we can meet the international expectations," ticketing manager Jim Hubart said.

Most of the top events — such as the opening and closing ceremonies, medal-round hockey games and figure-skating competitions — were sold out shortly after tickets went on sale Sept. 30.

Almost half of the 1.9 million tickets for the Games are still available. But most are for preliminary hockey games that don't yet have teams determined, as well as events not popular in Canada, such as the biathlon and Nordic combined.

Those events are in demand among Europeans, but Olympic organisers felt some tickets to the

prime events also had to be offered to international agents as an inducement.

They had originally planned to fill the travel agents' orders after first-day orders from the public were processed. But an unexpected deluge of 53,000 first-day orders, combined with heavy demand from privileged insiders, left virtually no tickets to the top events.

Almost 200,000 new tickets were created through expansion of some venues, including the Olympic Saddledome, site of hockey and figure-skating. In addition, organisers persuaded insiders to cut back their orders and reallocated some other tickets.

Hobart said travel agents in Canada and the United States will receive 29,000 prime tickets, of which about 25,000 became available because of the venue expansions and other reallocations.

The North American agents will also receive 89,000 tickets to lesser events.

Agents in the rest of the world, mostly Europe, will get 20,000 prime tickets, 13,000 of which are new, and 62,000 other tickets.

Remaining tickets to the top events will be sold to members of the public who are on waiting lists because their orders could not be completely filled.

Maradona guides Napoli to victory

**ROME** (AP) — Diego Maradona powered in a decisive goal as title favourite Napoli defeated Milan 2-1 in Naples Sunday, but major rival Internazionale edged Fiorentina 1-0 at home to stay in the hunt for the Italian League Soccer Championship.

The victories give Napoli 39 points and Inter 37 with three rounds left in the 30-match championship. Napoli must win at least five points from its last three games to be sure of winning its first ever title.

Barely five minutes later Maradona notched Napoli's second goal and his tenth this season.

Before a capacity 85,000 crowd, Napoli took the lead in the 38th minute after striker Bruno Giordano tore through the Milan defence with a zigzagging run and fired off a low shot. Milan's goalie Giovanni Galli got his hand to the ball, but centre forward Andrea Carnevale headed the rebound into an empty net.

In Milan, 19-year-old Massimo Cacciari scored his first ever league goal as Inter beat visiting Fiorentina.

He thus won 15 points to add to the 12 he received in Japan and is

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# McRae wins 100-metre dash at Penn Relays

**PHILADELPHIA** (R) — Lee McRae, a speedster on the U.S. indoor athletics circuit, blazed out of the starting blocks and won the 100-metre dash in a timed 10.1 seconds at the Penn Relays athletic meeting.

McRae, who holds the world indoor best in the 55-metre dash, defeated fellow-American Dennis Mitchell by three metres before a crowd of 31,418.

Another American, Roddie Haley, ran the final 400 metres in 45.1 seconds as the University of Arkansas captured the featured 1,600-metre relay Saturday in three minutes, 4.3 seconds.

The men's long jump, another of the four Grand Prix events on the three-day programme, was also unimpressive. Gordon Laine, who was ranked seventh among American long jumpers last year, won with a jump of 7.90 metres.

The third Grand Prix event of the day — the women's 3,000-metre run — was won in 9:02.2 by Mary Kinsley, the top-ranked American in the event last year.

Louise Ritter took the meeting's other Grand Prix event, the women's high jump. Friday by clearing 1.95 metres.

## American NBA playoffs

### Seattle, LA, Utah win

**DALLAS** (AP) — Seattle's Dale Ellis came back to haunt his former team Saturday night.

Ellis, traded by the Dallas Mavericks to the SuperSonics during the off-season, bit two free throws with two seconds left to give the Sonics a 112-100 victory and even their NBA Western Conference first-round playoff series at one win each.

The third game of the best-of-five series will be played in Seattle on Tuesday night.

In Inglewood, California, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored all 28 of his points in the first three periods as the Los Angeles Lakers whipped the Denver Nuggets 139-127 to take a 2-0 lead in a

the same session.

They edged further ahead at 1-57 of the second through Petrus Fosol, but the Germans bit back with goals by Gerd Trunzschka at 10,19 and Manfred Wolf at 13,18

of the same session.

Expecting another upset victory, the vast army of German fans roared on their team. But they were silenced by quick success goals in the third session.

The North American agents will also receive 89,000 tickets to lesser events.

Agents in the rest of the world, mostly Europe, will get 20,000 prime tickets, 13,000 of which are new, and 62,000 other tickets.

Remaining tickets to the top events will be sold to members of the public who are on waiting lists because their orders could not be completely filled.

Seattle, LA, Utah win

first-round NBA Western Conference playoff series.

Magic Johnson and James Worthy had 21 and 19 points, respectively, for the Lakers, who had seven players in double figures. Johnson also had a game-high 15 assists.

Game 3 in the best-of-5 series is Wednesday night in Denver.

In Salt Lake City, Darrell Griffith's layup put Utah ahead to stay with 37 seconds to play, as the Jazz took a 2-0 lead in their NBA first-round playoff series with a 103-100 victory over Golden State.

The series moves to Oakland, California, for game 3 on Wednesday.

Gardner takes Spanish Grand Prix motorcycling

clear leader in the championship standings after the first two Grands Prix...

After finishing second in last year's championship Gardner is serving early notice of his title ambitions.

Britons Ron Haslam and Niall Mackenzie, both riding Hondas, were third and fourth, Mamola came in sixth.

Kristiansen, McLeod win 10,000-metre Norwegian race

**OSLO**, Norway (AP) — Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen and Britain's Mike McLeod won the women's and men's classes of the 10,000-metre (11,000-yard "Sentrumsloper" on Sunday.

Kristiansen, in her final warm-up event for the May 10 London Marathon, outclassed last year's Portuguese winner Aurora Cunha by 1.25 minutes to finish in 31 minutes 51.2 seconds.

Cunha's time was runner-up was 33:16.2 and Jill Clarke of England placed third in 33:17.6.

The 55-year-old jockey's mount will be Temperate Sil, who is trained by 74-year-old Charlie Whittingham. Last year, these two teamed to win the Derby with Ferdinand.

The record of five winning rides was set by Eddie Arcaro on Lawrin in 1938, Whirlaway in 1941, Hoop Jr. in 1945, Citation in 1948 and Hill Gail in 1952. It was equalled by Bill Hartack on Iron Liege (1957), Venetian Way (1960), Decidedly (1962), Northern Dancer (1964) and Majestic Prince (1969).

The 55-year-old jockey's mount will be Temperate Sil, who is trained by 74-year-old Charlie Whittingham. Last year, these two teamed to win the Derby with Ferdinand.

The horse to beat in what shapes up as a 15 to 18-horse field is Demons Begone. In three starts this year, he won the Southwest, Rebel and 1½-mile (1.8 kilometre) Arkansas Derby on April 18, all at Oaklawn Park.

Trainer D. Wayne Lukas will try to beat him with the entry of Taliunum, War and Capore.

Taliunum won the 1½-mile Flamingo on Feb. 28 at Hialeah and was third in the 1½-mile (1.8

kilometre) Florida Derby on April 4 at Gulfstream Park. War won the 1½-mile (1.8 kilometre) Blue Grass Stakes Thursday when another Derby probable, Alysheba, was disqualified. Captain, the 1986 18-year-old champion, has been fourth in both starts this year — the Gotham and the 1½-mile (1.8 kilometre) Wood Memorial on April 18 at Aqueduct.

Lukas, whose stable won a total of 134 stakes in 1985-86, still is looking for his first Derby victory after having saddled nine starters in the last six runnings. His best showing was a third with Partez in 1981.

While Lukas is making a seventh straight trip to the Derby, 60-year-old Scotty Schulhofer is making his first as trainer of Cryptoclearance, runner-up in the Flamingo and winner of the Florida Derby.

"I wouldn't swap him for any 3-year-old in the country," Schulhofer said after the Florida Derby. "I've never even been to Louisville or Churchill Downs, but I'm looking forward to it now."

Whittingham's victory last year came in his third try and his first Derby since 1960.

# Colombian Bassa retains WBA title

**BELFAST**, Northern Ireland (AP) — Fidel Bassa of Colombia retained the WBA flyweight championship with a 13th-round knockout of British challenger Dave McAuley.

By the time he reached his corner after the opening three minutes, McAuley's right eye was cut and, at the finish, as he lay dazed and bleeding on the canvas at the end, blood was flowing from his mouth and nose, and cuts above and below both eyes.

Bassa came into the fight two pounds (.91 kilograms) light than McAuley, at 109½ pounds (49.8 kg), and some thought he might be weak after losing about five pounds (2.3 kg) in just a few days.

But Bassa had strength, and his legs were still moving well at the end.

McAuley showed strength,

but Bassa looked so strong, determined and lethal with his punching, until that shocking know-

down in the ninth.

won from Zapata, hit him. McAuley also left his mark on Bassa.

In the ninth round, with blood streaming into both eyes, McAuley dropped Bassa with a left hook to the chin for eight count.

Bassa got up shakily, and was promptly knocked back down by another McAuley left hook.</

## Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad Batshon

The following report summarises trading activities in American major European and Arab currencies as well as gold prices. The writer is a foreign exchange dealer at the Arab Finance Corporation (merged with Halim Salibi and Sons Co.)

AMMAN — Last week the U.S. dollar opened weak but moved quickly higher because of interventions from the Bank of Japan and the Bundesbank to support the dollar from falling further.

The dollar traded in a narrow range of 0.332 to 0.337 fils to the JD. Charts indicate that the dollar is going to fall more this week to new lows against the Deutschmark (D.M.), Swiss franc (S.F.) and Japanese yen.

The expected dollar range for this week is 0.327-0.335 fils.

The pound sterling gained strength against the dollar mainly because of the higher North Sea oil price and the lower dollar. The pound sterling pushed to a high of 0.5575 fils from 0.5475 fils.

The D.M./S.F. moved in a hectic range due to the uncertainty in the dollar market.

D.M. traded between 0.1850 - 0.1900 and S.F. between 0.220 - 0.2290 fils.

The Lebanese lira (L.L.) moved lower against the dollar because of the uncertain political situation in Lebanon. It traded between 340/370 L.L./JD.

The Syrian lira traded between 82-88 S.L./JD. The Kuwaiti dinar traded between JD 1.220 to JD 1.227. The Egyptian pound between 0.1750 - 0.1800 fils and the Iraqi dinar between 0.240-0.250 fils.

Metals traded higher. This was because of the uncertainty in the dollar market. Gold jumped from a low of \$435 an ounce to \$470 an ounce. Silver from \$7.00 an ounce to \$9.30 an ounce.

Charts indicate that the gold market is moving towards a high of \$510 an ounce within the next three weeks. Silver will be moving to \$12 an ounce within the same period.

Gold prices in Amman based on the daily bulletin presented by the Jordan Jewellery Store are as follows:

Gold per gramme 21 carats JD 4.200 - JD 4.000  
Gold per gramme 18 carats JD 4.100 - JD 3.950.

## Turkey considers project to pump water to Mideast

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is studying a scheme to pump water to the Middle East in a "peace" project that could cost between \$15 and \$20 billion, a senior government aide said Saturday.

The project involved building two pipelines over more than 2,000 kilometres — one to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia and the other via Kuwait to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Mr. Gunes Taner, political adviser to Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, said the American company Brown and Root carried out studies and concluded the plan to pump water from Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers in south-east Turkey was feasible.

He said the cost would be shared by the countries involved and the idea was that any country along the pipelines could buy water.

Mr. Ozal has said the countries to be supplied by the pipeline now spend more on desalination of seawater than Turkish water will cost.

Mr. Taner said Mr. Ozal disclosed the project with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in London earlier this year and the monarch was interested. The UAE had also shown interest.

Outlining the scheme to Reuters, Mr. Taner said:

One pipeline would run 2,200 kilometres across Syria, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Jordan to the Saudi port of Jeddah on the Red Sea and inland to Mecca.

## S. African goods reportedly arrive at Gulf Arab ports

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — South African fruit and goods were shipped to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) despite an official boycott in force since 1974, a newspaper reported Saturday.

The semi-official paper Al Ittihad said 21 cargo ships were lately busy at UAE ports unloading fruit and goods bearing certificates of origin from Swaziland and other African states.

But the imported fruit claimed to be from Swaziland was proven by figures to be "10 times larger than that country's fruit production," the paper said.

Furthermore, the imported goods were prepared and packed at a standard higher than the potential of a small country like Swaziland, the paper said, adding that among the goods was fruit that does not grow in Swaziland. The paper claimed that "such

swindling meant to avoid Arab boycott of South Africa" was evident in all Gulf states.

It said the illegal trade was exposed two weeks ago when a Japanese cargo ship was ordered to leave the UAE port of Sharjah after authorities discovered its cargo of fruit came from South Africa. The ship claimed it was loaded in Swaziland.

Sharjah authorities circulated a warning to neighbouring ports to prevent the cargo from being unloaded in any other port in the Gulf, Al Ittihad said.

Al Ittihad accused African states, international maritime shipping companies and Arab and international trade companies of "involvement in this scandal."

But it did not name any specific party or identify the Japanese freighter.

## New N. Korean 7-year plan aims at 10% GNP growth

TOKYO (AP) Communist North Korea adopted a new seven-year economic plan that aims to increase the nation's gross national product (GNP) by 10 per cent annually, the official Korean Central News Agency said.

The agency quoted Mr. Li Gun Mo, head of the administration council, as saying that one of the plan's main tasks is to "lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism."

Mr. Li spoke at the opening of the second session of the People's Supreme Assembly, North Korea's parliament, said the report monitored in Tokyo.

Mr. Li predicted a 140 per cent increase in agricultural output from 1987 through 1993, and a 170 per cent increase in national income, the report said. It did not elaborate further on the predicted GNP figures.

North Korea generally does not release production and income figures.

Mr. Li said that during the 1977-84 seven-year plan, industrial output grew by 220 per cent, science, education and culture made substantial gains and the number of technicians and experts increased to 1.25 million.

## Prominent U.S. banker opposes further dollar fall

OSAKA, Japan (R) — A top U.S. central banker Sunday opposed a further fall in the value of the dollar but refused to say whether American interest rates would be raised to protect the currency.

"A further decline in the dollar or appreciation of the yen at this juncture I would regard as counterproductive," New York Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) President Gerald Corrigan told a press conference.

His comments echoed those made last week by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, who also warned against a further dollar fall.

The U.S. currency plunged to a post-war low below 140 yen last week, despite dollar-buying by a number of central banks including the Fed.

Currency speculators and investors are convinced that a further dollar fall is needed to help reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit, dealers said.

A lower dollar would make imports into America more expensive and U.S. exports more competitive on world markets.

Dealers said that the only thing likely to help the dollar was a rise in U.S. interest rates, which would make the currency more attractive to hold.

Mr. Corrigan refused to say whether the United States was ready to risk damaging its fragile economic recovery by raising interest rates.

The dollar's sharp drop this month has also raised questions about the usefulness of recent meetings of the Group of Seven (G-7).

At their last meeting a few weeks ago, the G-7 — Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany — pledged to cooperate to stabilize currency rates.

Despite the dollar's sharp fall since then, Mr. Corrigan said he thought that the economic meetings of major industrial nations in recent years had served a purpose.

## Loss of credibility

KASHIKOJIMA, Japan (R) — Four trade ministers ended a weekend meeting Sunday with a frank confession that their governments are losing credibility in world financial markets and will not regain it until they back their promises over trade and currencies with action.

"Until today we have announced policies, but when it came to action required it was done in a way that satisfied nobody," Japanese Trade Minister Hajime Tamura told a news conference.

"From now on, if a government comes up with a certain policy, it must be followed by action," he said following two days of informal talks with the trade ministers of the United States, the European Community (EC) and Canada in central Japan.

## Jordan Securities Corporation announces lower profits

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Securities Corporation (JSC) improved its financial position during 1986 but, due to a drop in net profit, JSC was unable to distribute dividends to shareholders.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Securities Corporation (JSC) improved its financial position during 1986 but, due to a drop in net profit, JSC was unable to declare dividends to write-offs of bad loans amounting to JD 119,070.

In other performances, JSC participated with many banks and financial institutions in managing and guaranteeing JD 19 million in subscriptions for new issues of debt bonds which were floated last year. The corporation also played a major role at the Amman Financial Market where it brokered JD 4.8 million worth of shares out of the overall 1986 value of JD 69.6 million. Brokered bonds amounted to JD 660,000 out of a JD 2.5 million total traded.

Finally, the financial position of JSC showed that the total of off-balance items fell by JD 818,614, due to sharp declines in letters of credit, letters of guarantee and acceptances by JD 0.5 million, JD 1.2 million and JD 0.2 million respectively. Narrowing the gap, however, was an increase of JD 1.1 million in "other items" which were not clarified in the report.

The report attributed the main reason for the inability to declare dividends to write-offs of bad loans amounting to JD 119,070.

In liabilities, loans from banks and credit facilities which increased respectively by JD 354,545 to JD 6.3 million and by JD 349,634 to JD 21.5 million.

In liabilities, loans from banks and financial companies decreased by JD 2.1 million while deposits at JD 3.0 million while deposits by banks, financial companies and the public increased by 15.7 per cent and 41.7 per cent respectively to JD 13.2 million and JD 7.5 million.

The report revealed that while

## Asian Development Bank faces political wrangles, glut in funds

MANILA (R) — Awash in funds, its traditional borrowers turning to new lenders, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) also faces unresolved political wrangles over Taiwan and Vietnam as it approaches its 20th annual meeting.

The Manila-based ADB, set up in 1966 to aid development in the Asia-Pacific region, last week announced that the Soviet Union would send a two-man delegation to the April 27-29 meeting in Osaka, a possible first step to full membership.

But the Soviet presence is likely to cause less controversy than the continuing acrimony over China's admission last year as the G-7's 47th member.

That move, and the ADB's decision to change Taiwan's name to "Taipei, China," brought about a Taiwan boycott of the last annual meeting, in Manila. Taiwan, as the Republic of China, was a founding member of the bank.

Bank president Masao Fujioka told Reuters in an interview that Taiwan had been invited to attend the Osaka meeting "but the situation remains the same."

ADB officials do not know if a Taiwan delegation will go to Osaka but the controversy is still very visible in front of the bank's Manila headquarters.

There, the bank's flag flutters

alone amid a thicket of bar poles,

kept that way to avoid flying both Peking's and Taipei's flags together.

Mr. Fujioka said the bank's board decided on changing Taiwan's name and added: "We are not negotiating (with Taiwan) with a view to changing our agreement with China."

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# Colombo renews air attack on Tamil rebel strongholds

**COLOMBO (R)** — The strongholds of Tamil rebels in northern Sri Lanka came under renewed air attack Sunday but the extent of casualties or damage was not known, a government spokesman said.

He said for the fifth successive day since a car bomb blast in Colombo last Tuesday killed 106 people and injured 300, the air force raided guerrilla targets, especially arms and ammunition depots, "to render the terrorists defenseless."

The government blamed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and its ally, Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students, for the car bomb blast, a charge rejected by both groups fighting to set up a separate state for minority Tamils.

Independent confirmation of government statements on its operations in the Jaffna peninsula has been difficult because journalists are barred from the area, which is virtually cut off from the outside world.

In the past 48 hours eight rebels have been killed and eight wounded in clashes with security forces in the northern and eastern provinces, the government said.

"Air reconnaissance by helicopter are helping to spot and prevent terrorist movements, as well as to interrupt their radio communications with south India."

India has denied frequent allegations by Colombo that it trains and arms guerrillas who have their headquarters in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, home to 50 million Tamils.

The spokesman said two army camps in Jaffna came under brief mortar fire Saturday night but there were no casualties.

The head of the Tamil Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation, K. Sivathanu, told Reuters in Colombo that travellers from Jaffna told him at least three hospitals there have been damaged in the air strikes.

He said his organisation's headquarters and the offices of Jaffna's only English-language newspaper, Saturday Review, were bombed Saturday but there were no reports of casualties.

Sivathanu is normally based in Jaffna but has been unable to return over the last few days because of the fighting.

**Nicaragua reports killing one-fourth of contra force**

**MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)** — Defence Minister Humberto Ortega said Saturday that Sandinista troops had killed or captured almost a quarter of the U.S.-backed contra rebel force this year and vowed that the remainder would soon be driven from Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega, speaking at an opening ceremony of a museum of captured contra weapons, indicated the Sandinistas may have crossed into Honduran soil in pursuit of the contras.

He said soldiers since January had killed 1,400 of the 6,500

rebels he said the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, or FDN, had fielded in Nicaragua. Another 100 rebels have been captured, he said.

About 300 soldiers of the leftist Sandinista government died in the same period, he said.

The contra group FDN, the largest of the rebel fighting groups, claims it has about 15,000 fighters, with about 12,000 inside Nicaragua. It has claimed to have killed more than 1,300 Sandinista troops in the first three months of 1987.

**Hazardous waste shipments to Third World to increase**

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Developed countries are likely to increase their use of Eastern Europe and the Third World as depositories for their hazardous wastes as environmental regulation and compliance costs mount, a research report says.

Already there are 10,000 to 20,000 shipments each year from Western Europe to disposal sites in Eastern Europe, according to "World Resources 1987," a yearbook published by the World Resources Institute and the International Institute for Environment and Development.

The World Resources Institute is a Washington-based environmental research organization and receives support both from environmental and business groups. The International Institute for Environment and Development is based in Washington, London and Buenos Aires and advocates protection of natural resources in economic development.

Hazardous waste contains dangerous chemicals such as the polychlorinated biphenyl compounds or metals such as lead and cadmium.

After a century of unregulated waste disposal, abandoned dumps abound.

"Nearly all industrialized countries are faced with costly cleanup bills, some of them massive," the yearbook said. "Despite progress in the situation still seems out of control."

The Environmental Protection Agency has identified more than 20,000 dump sites in the United States and has estimated the cleanup of the 2,500 most serious problems could cost \$23 billion and take 10 years. Other agencies

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOHEN  
AND OMAR SHARIF

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WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

Both vulnerable. West deals.

North	South	East	West
♦ K 10 8 7	♦ Q 6 3	♦ 9 8 6	♦ 8 4
♦ 9	♦ 7 5	♦ A 10 8 7 4 2	♦ 7
♦ Q 7	♦ Q 10 6 3	♦ A K 4 2	♦ K 6
♦ A Q J 9 7 5 2	♦ 10 3		

SOUTH

♦ A Q J 9 6 5	♦ 8	♦ A K 4 2	♦ K 6
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WEST

♦ 8 3 2	♦ 4	♦ 10 8 7 4 2	♦ 7
♦ Q 5	♦ A 10 8 7 4 2	♦ Q 10 6 3	
♦ Q 7			

THE bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♦	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Opening lead: Jack of ♡

Much of declarer-play technique centers around keeping the danger hand off lead. Here's a situation that crops up more frequently than one would imagine, and the winning line eludes many.

South's first problem is what to do when West's preempt gets passed around to him. Since he might not be able to curb his partner's enthusiasm for hearts if

he were to make a takeout double, a bid of three spades is preferable; at this vulnerability, it must show a fair hand. North's four spades ends the auction, and West leads the Jack of hearts.

The fact that so much of North's values are in hearts places the contract in jeopardy. From the auction and the opening lead, it seems likely West has the ace-queen of clubs and East the ace of hearts. Therefore, declarer is in danger of losing one heart trick, one diamond and two clubs unless East can be kept off lead.

If declarer puts up one of dummy's heart honors at trick one, East will win and shift to a club. That will net the defenders the first three tricks, and declarer will eventually have to surrender a diamond trick for down one.

But see what happens if declarer does not cover the Jack of hearts. If East overtakes to switch to a club, declarer will get two diamond cards on dummy's hearts. Therefore, East must play low. But now declarer can take a ruffing finesse. For the ace of hearts and discard a club on the other heart honor after drawing trumps, limiting his losers to one trick in each side suit.

The official Soviet press marked the first anniversary of Chernobyl accident 'will never occur again'

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet authorities say they have instituted technical measures to improve the reliability of nuclear power stations and ensure that an accident like the one at Chernobyl, which happened a year ago Sunday, never occurs again.

Aleksandr Petrosyan, head of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, was quoted in the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya Sunday as saying that after the disaster at the Ukrainian plant last April, technical changes were made at nuclear power stations with the same type of equipment all over the country.

"These measures to increase reliability allow us to exclude the technical possibility that such an accident will be repeated," he said in an article headlined Lessons of Chernobyl.

"The safety of the reactor (of the Chernobyl type) has increased considerably and can be ensured even in the event of incorrect usage by personnel," he said, adding that nuclear power workers had received extra training since the accident.

An official report last year blamed human error for the world's worst nuclear power station accident, which caused the death of at least 30 people and sent radiation over most of Europe.

The official Soviet press announced that plans had been scrapped to build two new reactors at the Ukrainian plant.

Kissinger, Nixon urge conventional military cuts in Europe

booby trap explosion last Friday during a raid on rebel hideouts at Mahavattuvan in the eastern part of the island.

A near blanket curfew imposed on the capital Colombo since the Tuesday bombing was lifted Sunday but security forces throughout the country were kept on maximum alert.

The spokesman said two army camps in Jaffna came under brief mortar fire Saturday night but there were no casualties.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — Former President Richard M. Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger are urging President Ronald Reagan to hold out for cuts in Soviet conventional military forces in exchange for final withdrawal of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

If the United States withdraws its medium-range Pershing 2 and cruise missiles from Europe in exchange for Soviet withdrawal of medium-range SS-20s and short-range SS-12/22s and SS-23s, as proposed, the Soviet Union could still target Europe with long-range missiles, and the threat of its conventional forces would loom larger, the two said in a column distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate for Publication Sunday.

"If we strike the wrong kind of deal, we could create the most profound crisis of the NATO alliance in its 40-year history," the two said, adding that they were speaking jointly for the first time since leaving office "because we are deeply concerned about this danger."

Similar caution was urged Friday by Senator Sam Nunn, Democratic chairman of the Senate Armed Service Committee. Sen. Nunn said the United States and NATO should have the right to abrogate any nuclear arms treaty if efforts to negotiate conventional force reductions fail.

Dr. Kissinger served as both national security adviser and secretary of state in the Nixon administration from 1969 to 1974, when Mr. Nixon resigned.

"If we eliminate American medium- and short-range forces in Europe without redressing the conventional imbalance, the Soviet nuclear threat to Europe will remain and the gap in deterrence to conventional attack will be reopened," they wrote.

The two urged Mr. Reagan to insist on two changes, including no Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia. The current proposal allows the United States to retain 100 medium-range missiles on its own territory and permits the Soviets to keep a like number in Asia.

These missiles would threaten China, Japan and South Korea and, because they are mobile, could be moved quickly into positions threatening Europe.

Secondly, they wrote, "we should link the final phase of withdrawals to the elimination of the huge Soviet conventional superiority."

"Otherwise, removing medium- and short-range nuclear weapons would simply make Europe safe for conventional war," they said.

The negotiations are likely to be long and tortuous, but the most likely solution is for the two government parties to invite the feminists into a coalition cabinet, politicians say.

They have said they are willing to enter government with any partner, but only on condition their demands for raising women's wages and improving social services are met.

It is nearly impossible for countries to keep track of trans-boundary shipments.

The European Community (EC) has promulgated uniform guidelines, but "some firms find it cheaper and more convenient to ship their toxic wastes to neighbours whose disposal regulations may be less stringent," notably in Eastern Europe, whose countries are not members of the EC and whose governments have lagged in environmental protection.

The dominant Conservative Party, which suffered the worst rout in its history, publicly offered the feminist congratulations as "the real winners of the election."

The collapse of the coalition's support thrusts the Women's Alliance into a pivotal role and could lead to the entry of feminists into government.

The party, which first sent feminists to parliament in 1983, doubled its vote to 10 per cent.

Iceland's woman president, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, is to set the machinery of forming a government in motion immediately after the cabinet's expected resignation on Tuesday.

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